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THE
MARYLAND FARMER:
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
LIVE STOCK
and RURAL ECONOMY.

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Farm Work For July.

Along the Atlantic Sea-board in the Middle States harvest has just fairly begun, and we fear that from various preceding causes all crops of small grain must be short, and therefore the greater care should be taken in the saving, curing and marketing of wheat, oats and rye this year, for beyond doubt good grain this year and next winter will bring good prices. The outlook is therefore very flattering to the grain grower. Hence we advise that the harvest should be conducted with care to save all, and to do so, cut when in the dough state, secure in shocks and thresh as soon as possible, to avoid all loss by shattering, sprouting, dampness, depredation of insects and birds, etc., and be in no hurry to sell unless weevil, etc., and overheating in the granary or bins are probable.

We caution farmers not to be in a hurry to sell, for in the nature of things prices of grain must go up greatly. They cannot remain as they are, or ever get again as low as those of the past year. But in saying this we do not advise procrastination—the too common thief of the past—in securing the grain crop when dry and nice in safe granaries, or in barns if not possible at once to thrash it.

Corn.

Keep it well cultivated weekly until it begins to tassel, then give it a heavy broadcast of plaster and at its last working sow cow-peas, alias black, grey or rams-horn

peas, to be turned under for green manuring for the ensuing grain crop.

Tobacco.

Finish planting as soon as possible. Look out for first glut of worms and kill every one if possible. Pack the crop grown in 1884.

Buck-Wheat.

Sow this crop, if only an acre or two, and give it a good start by good preparation of the soil and substantial assistance by manure or fertilizer.

Millet and Corn—Broadcast or Drill.

Sow Millet and also drill some corn, and broadcast some, on rich land, well prepared, that you may have a good addition to your provender for winter, or a supply for your silos, which if you have not, prepare one or more at once. We advocate Ensilage, for it is more remunerative we think than hay, and can be made so as to save much both of the labor and expense that it is said to incur. It is certain those who have once tried it have never abandoned it. This is saying much, but it is true.

Potatoes.

It is not too late to plant Irish potatoes. Do not fail to have some on hand for sale. They pay well at 40 cents net per bushel in market, and if under that they are worth every cent of their cost fed to stock on the farm, and for such a purpose are well worth 40 cents to the grower. So potatoes are any way a valuable crop if only 100 bushels are grown per acre, at 40 cents a bushel.

Stock.

Look well to the domestic stock of all kinds. See that they have access at all times to pure running water, salt, and shade. Keep them healthy, thriving and growing if possible. Keep the sick and delicate away from the well and strong.

Weeds and Briars.

Clean up the fence corners and cut close all the briars and undergrowth of bushes, so that if they put up succors or sprouts they will be tender and sheep will be glad to eat them as fast as they appear, and thus the scavengers will perfect your work. Make war upon all noxious weeds and grasses that are pests. This is the month for destroying all such noxious intruders upon the land, which once infested will be found hard to be liberated.

Garden Work For July.

The first showery season that occurs this month should be taken advantage of to plant out *Cabbage*, *Brocoli*, *Cauliflower*, and *Endive*.

Early Turnips and Long Blood Beet, should be sown now for fall and winter use.

Corn.—Plant a few rows for late roasting ears; this may be done in the spaces vacant in the early potato patch. It is a good plan to plant some corn as the potatoes are dug, as it keeps up a regular succession of this valued vegetable for the table.

Egg-Plants, Tomatoes and Pepper, may also be set out early this month for late autumn use.

Herbs.—Such as have formed the blossom may now be gathered and dried and put in paper bags for future use. Those grown from the seed sown this year can be set out a foot apart, and if well attended to, will be ready to gather in September.

Budding.—*Pears, Plums and Cherries* may be budded this month.

Watering and Working.—It is usually hot and dry in July, hence most garden truck suffer this month, unless often worked and ground loosened with hoe, rake or scuffle-hoe, and watered. The watering should not be a little sprinkling daily, as is too often the case, but a good drenching after sun-set, once a week. In this way all the vegetables that require water can get a good soaking weekly at the same cost of labor as if the whole space were sprinkled daily. It has been found to be best to soak the ground once a week, rather than apply a little oftener.

The Poor Worn-out Lands of Maryland.

To improve and make productive the worn-out lands of our State is a question that demands our earnest attention, and to do it in the quickest and least expensive manner is the main point to aim for. Often expensive and so-called complete fertilizers fail to give a return to justify the outlay, hence the owner cries out against the mixture, when, if the money expended had been properly spent, the result would have been quite different. It is rarely that any land needs a complete manure, the trouble often consisting in the clay and sand being in an inactive state, owing to the want of some one of the cheapest applications.

Lime has been known to act with wonderful results, and the same can be said of plaster; and the turning under of a green crop, all admit, puts life into the soil: *i. e.* chemical action. The question may be asked what is in the vegetable matter that did not exist there before? I answer, as I have before, carbon, or charcoal, which has been drawn from the air, and the fermentation, or slow combustion, of the hydrogen first presents carbon, which in turn, also takes oxygen during the summer heat, and carbonic acid creeps into existence, or, rather, assumes its old condition, and is diffused through the soil which gives an entire new condition to sand and clay; as it does to flour when the sugar passes to carbonic acid in the fermentation. In the latter the effect is quite different from the soil, which, being indestructible in its nature, the gas is absorbed and by this means, as well

as from the falling rain, carbonic acid and ammonia are washed out of the air; and when a soil is met with which has this carbon in it the tendency is to hold on to all that the carbonic acid, ammonia and water can bring to it, and when this is the case a great point is gained in starting the soil to a new life.

When this condition is reached many of the mineral elements may come into activity that were thought absent. The collection of this carbonic acid in the soil beneath the surface presents a very different atmosphere from that above the surface; for while the latter has but one part in twenty-five hundred, the former, according to recent and reliable writers, has, in a rich soil from twenty to thirty parts in the hundred. When it is known that carbonic acid is one of the most wonderful solvents we are familiar with, no surprise need be expressed in seeing inactive mineral matter coming to the surface through the agency of plant cells and the solvent power of the acid and water. In many cases it will be found that but one element is necessary to be added to the soil instead of half a dozen as is done in what is called a complete manure. Hence Sir J. B. Lawes' advice to avoid such mixtures. On much of the land I have spoken of in Maryland and elsewhere, it will be found that when the carbonaceous matter is restored to the land and a soil formed that will present the condition necessary for generating and absorbing the gases, all the minerals that plants need will be found, and that thousands of acres can be brought into profitable tillage without the aid of expensive fertilizers.

To do this needs some system, and a judicious outlay of money, and the first effort should be to find just what the land needs; and just here I desire to say a word which will explain my theory. A few days ago I was invited to visit a farm of a friend within a few miles of the city, and the sight was an interesting one; on his last year's corn-field, where an acid phosphate was used in the hill, at the rate of two hundred pounds per acre, costing all told say two dollars, a fair corn crop was made; and at the time of my visit, around each of the corn-stalks a bunch of clover, 12 to 15 inches high, was seen over the field. Between the hills no sign of clover was to be seen, although sown the same all over. This most thoroughly demonstrated that his

soil needed phosphorous, and had the field been dressed with acid phosphate when the clover was sown, he might have had a crop which, if turned under at the proper time, would have given a supply of vegetable matter which as Sir John B. Lawes has recently stated, furnishes more nitrogen per acre than twenty dollars would purchase. The turning under of such a crop would soon start a new life by the fermentation of the clover, forming carbonic acid, the great lever from which all motion is derived, and above all, the great *plant food* from which the main element that builds up all vegetable and all animal life comes, *i. e.* carbon, the uncristallized *diamond*. Lands that are now almost worthless and offered for a few dollars per acre, I firmly believe, can be made a perfect garden in a few years, by securing a soil; and a soil means carbonaceous matter derived from decaying vegetation; and there is but one way to get this, condense the small percentage of carbon found in the air into weeds, peas, clover, sedge or any other vegetable matter; turn under, and rest assured you will soon see the effect. Then your fertilizer will respond and there will not be such a cry about worthless fertilizers. No animal matter will be needed; a dressing of a good phosphate and kainit will in many cases prove the remedy, and the sterile sand and clay will pass to a rich productive soil.

Rock Hall, Md.

A. P. S.

For the Maryland Farmer.

The Cure For Hard Times.

We have a neighbor, John, we will call him, who is quite a philosopher in his way, and withal a mighty good and successful farmer. We like to visit him. He is always cheerful, can often hear him singing or whistling as he works on his farm, and he always has a kind and jovial word for all his acquaintance. He has a large family of rosy-cheeked girls and strong and healthy boys—veritable chips of the old block—and he is a good liver and out of debt. In a word, he is a Bill Arp sort of a man. Would that our country had its hundreds of thousands like him. Meeting him recently, and drawing him out on the subject of the hard times, scarcity of money, &c., he replied about as follows:

“I have seen the skies darker than they

are now, and there have been later and more unpropitious springs than this. Look, for instance, at 1865. It was the first of May before I got home from the surrender, and not a furrow turned on the old farm. There was no fence, scarcely any tools to work with, and not a barrel of corn on the place. Every thing looked dark then, I tell you, and you may be sure I had to get about pretty lively to make a start. But I went to work, and I made a tolerable crop. I managed to bridge over the gulf, and I have held my own from that day to this. I tell you there is more in the man than in the weather. The sky is a little dark now, to be sure. But the way for us to get the sunshine back again is for us farmers to quit croaking and go to work with nerve and determination to win."

"What brought this cloud over us? Was it other peoples' failures and shortcomings? In part it may have been. But I tell you, the chief cause, almost the sole cause, in fact, was our own extravagance. We lived too fast, bought too much that we did not need, and were at the store going in debt when we ought to have been at home hard at work. We see now that we were wrong, and some of us will be right hard pushed to get through, I reckon. But the event is going to teach us a mighty good lesson. It will teach us to live within our means, and to look to our cribs, smokehouses and barns for a living. This is the cure for hard times."

Reader, was not neighbor John right? If we look back, do we not see that we are reaping the reward of our own imprudence? Very few of us are willing to admit this, even to ourselves, but it is so. Our lean cribs and smokehouses and lean stock prove it. Our all tobacco or all cotton did it. Had we been wise enough to grow only a little of these things, and had planted crops for home consumption as we did in 1865, we should not now be complaining of hard times. Was money ever scarcer with us than it was in 1865-66? But then, how we worked and economized during that dark time. Having no money to spend, we did without many things we now think essential. After we got money we became extravagant. If we would get back the bright skies we must work and economize as we did then.

B. W. J., VA.

Wild Fruits.

Not enough attention has been paid by pomologists and others to the reclamation and improvement of the native or wild fruits of our country. True, a great deal has been done in this direction. The strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, and a number of the best varieties of our grapes, and perhaps a few other things, are direct descendants of wild parents taken from our woods and fields. But there is much more remaining to be done, much material upon which to work, the development of which promises as good results perhaps as any already accomplished—results that would put hybridization far into the shade.

There are, for instance, more than one kind of wild strawberry, several of the current, a whole host of the huckleberry, a number of the blackberry, two or three sorts of raspberry, the yet untamed deerberry, the sloe, the May-Pop, the May-Apple, the ground cherry, two kinds of mulberry, four or five sorts of wild plum, and several sorts of cherry, all natives of this section, growing wild and fruit edible now, and which would doubtless be much improved by cultivation and careful selection. Here is a field for the future experimentalist.

Then there are our native grapes of both the labrusca and the riparia families, a score or more of each. In the selection and reclamation of this fruit alone there are possible immense acquisitions. Some surprising finds, I venture to say, will one day be picked up in our woods. Of the summer grape, for instance, there are vines that, for productiveness, size of fruit, and wine-making quality, are not surpassed by anything of the same kind in cultivation. Grape-growing is coming to the front now in Virginia and Maryland, and it would be worth while for the pomologists of these States—of whom there are some worthy and industrious members—to search them out and bring them into

public notice.

None of our fruits have been improved to their utmost capacity yet. Selection and cultivation has more to do with the improving a wild fruit than crossing, budding, or grafting. Seedlings are better than bud or graft. Cultivation, soil, and exposure will develop qualities better than hybridization. These conclusions are the result of observation.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Cultivating the Soil.

"Why cultivate the soil?", some one may ask. "To keep down the weeds," another might reply. But, while this is partially, it is not wholly true. It would be quite necessary to cultivate the soil if there were not a weed in existence. Incidentally, then, it may be that weeds serve this good purpose, to compel tillage of the soil, for where weeds abound there does or should "tillage" much more abound.

Frequent stirring of the soil is one secret in successful farming. It is not necessary that it should be heaped up in mounds about the corn and potato plant, as many commonly do, but that it should be occasionally, and semi-occasionally, cultivated, harrowed or in some way lightly stirred, is important. And for this reason: a porous body is a chemical agent, and an active one. By stirring the soil we admit the air into it, and the air works such changes in the organic matter of the soil as to make plant food more available, to set free nitrogen and liberate carbonic acid gas on which plants largely live.

We have not yet reached that point when the small grains can be cultivated to advantage, and perhaps we never shall. But, still the fact remains that could oats, rye and wheat be drilled and cultivated, there is little doubt but that we should see a marked increase in the yields. On small plots, and some quite large ones, this experiment has been tried to satisfaction. Oats drilled in, in rows a foot apart, with only a bushel of seed to the acre, have been known to produce 70 and 80 bushels. And wheat has produced, under like conditions, in similar increased proportion.

However, if we cannot bring ourselves

to believe this to be the proper method to adopt with rye, oats and wheat, it is certain we can carry the system to successful issue with the larger-grain crops. Do farmers now get from the soil all the benefit it will yield? Cannot larger crops be raised, making intensive rather than extensive farming the rule? We certainly should try to produce the best results.

J. W. DARROW.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Sunflowers—Health—Feed—Fire.

Mr. Editor.—It seems, from their scarcity, that few farmers understand the value of sunflowers, a most magnificent plant. Nothing is raised on the farm that is better for horses than sunflower seed; after the season, especially, of green feed, it keeps them in health, gives them a sleek, bright coat of hair, and makes them very lively and spirited; it will enliven a horse, for particular occasions, almost as much as ardent spirits excites men. Give them a half pint of seed in their other feed at the morning and night feeding. Particularly if you want them lively and enduring for a day on the road; give them a half pint the previous night, also in the morning before starting, and they will show it.

It is also excellent feed for hens in the winter, with other feed, as it tends to make them lay more eggs and keeps them in good health.

Sunflowers, planted freely upon the North and West sides of dwellings, tend much to prevent malarious diseases and preserve good health; besides a pleasant smell to the air, and make a fine show.

Their stalks and heads, after the seed is thrashed out, make a pleasant and convenient wood for light, summer fires, for cooking, when much heat is not wanted about the house.

Very few more beneficial plants can be raised on a farm. In days of my boyhood, my father used to raise an acre each year of sunflowers, and found them more profitable than almost any other crop on the farm. Early as possible, in the spring, plant the seed in rich soil. D. S. C.

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Misappropriation of Government Funds.

We see in some of our exchanges comments reflecting upon the misappropriation of moneys in the Agricultural Department of the General Government, and, growing out of this fact, an expressed desire for the abolition of this bureau. We would not justify by the most remote implication any misappropriation of the Government funds; but we think it a great mistake on this account to condemn the Department *in toto*, and deprive the great body of our farmers of the actual benefits, to which they, as well as other classes, are justly entitled. We often find these condemnations in political and partisan sheets; but we do not expect them from agricultural journals, which are edited by intelligent men and in the interest of farmers of broad views, and those capable of taking advantage of improved methods of work and of suggestions of advanced minds in this department of labor. A few items of comparison should be kept in mind by our readers, and we wish in a general way to impress them with our idea. Take for example, then, the Agricultural Department and compare it with the Navy Department. The Army and Navy are not producers of wealth, they are merely consumers, while the farming community are the producers of the country's wealth. The entire appropriation for the Agricultural Department was not one-half of what was squandered on one old hulk of a vessel of the Navy, which after nearly a million spent upon it would be valueless in time of war. If the entire sum appropriated to the Agricultural Department was squandered, the increase of the farmers taxes would not be one-half as much as for a single worthless vessel in the Navy. In any event, the taxes for the Agricultural Department, if divided among the farmers alone, would not amount to one

mill on the one hundred dollars annually.

One would suppose from reading some of our exchanges that millions had been wasted on useless experiments, when the fact is, that an exceedingly small sum is appropriated in this direction of practical experiment; but which is the only true method of testing any proposed improvement in agriculture. That this department should be imposed upon by unscrupulous men in some cases is not surprising; but that an old vessel, antiquated and useless, of the Navy, should be repaired at a cost which would build several new, first-class vessels of the modern type, would seem to be unpardonable. Yet some agricultural journals are so blind that they make prominent any little mistake of the subordinates in the Agricultural Department of the Government; and never so much as mention the gigantic mistakes in those other departments, which never produce wealth, but are the most rapacious consumers of the productions of others. It is, however, no reason that the War Department, the Navy Department, or the Post Office Department, should be abolished, even though immense frauds are discovered in connection with them, and they are eaten through and through, honey-combed by swindles and villainies. Why then should there be such an outcry, because a few worthless seeds have been imposed upon the Agricultural Department, and a call made for its abolition? We think it is in keeping with the general disposition of Congress to do as little as possible for the farmer, and to consider agricultural interests generally as of small account to the prosperity of the Government. We hope our brethren of the agricultural press will not be blinded by the talk about useless taxing of farmers for the Agricultural Department experiments, publication and seed distributions. It is all a mistake to be led away by these

little things from the main subject. The agricultural interests need a larger, more generous, and more regularly organized system of aid from the general Government than they are now receiving. The great body of the people are the farmers, and they receive annual aid to the amount of a few hundred thousands, while the small balance of the people consume in their aid hundreds of millions! much of it worse than wasted. Don't be deceived by this fault finding—the agricultural press should be alive to its real claims on the general Government.

In concluding this article we would repeat emphatically that we would as freely condemn any misappropriation in the Agricultural Department of the Government as in either of the other departments. We condemn fraud, and waste and useless expense in every shape, and would not even apologize for it; but the Agricultural Department is one of the great helps of the farmer, and we should cherish and protect it for the good it is bestowing and the greater good it may be made to bestow in the future.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Cutting Grass.

The agricultural professors tell us that grass should be cut for hay early in blossoming and that we cut it later because we don't know any better and refuse to learn of them. Undoubtedly grass for hay should be cut earlier than is the general practice; but the professors are wrong when they attribute our delay to wilful ignorance. The work of cultivating the spring and summer crops apparently demands all our time until the proper season for cutting grass has passed. But the benefits resulting from early cutting are so great that it will pay to hire extra help or even to neglect the cultivated crops a little, in order to secure the hay crop at the best time. Usually the loss occasioned by allowing hay to stand beyond the season of early bloom has been estimated from chemical analyses. It was

gross weight, and always in nutritive shown that in many cases the hay lost in matter, by the delay in cutting.

Prof. Jordon has also appealed to the steer and has arrived at conclusions in favor of the early cutting of grass, thus supporting the chemical analyses. Prof. Jordon has conducted seventeen trials, extending over a period of three years. The experiments gave the value of late cut hay as compared with early cut hay to be as from 55 to 79 is to 100. That is, late cut hay yielded results from a little more than one-half to a little more than three-fourths those made by early cut hay. From all that can be learned on the subject it is safe to conclude that the proper period of cutting is before or at least when the blossoms first show signs of maturity.

The manner of curing hay has as much to do with its value as the time of its cutting. In general, the shorter the time of curing the better the quality of the hay. The sun and air both damage it if it is exposed to them too long while curing. Of course moisture damages the hay. Never cut grass while it is wet with dew or rain. It may cure out dry, but to do so will require its exposure too long to the sun and air, and the moisture itself will damage the hay. I find it the best plan to cut the grass in the morning as soon as the dew is off. If hay does become wet with dew or rain, do not put it in the mow or stack until it is perfectly dry; for although the grass may appear only damp, not wet, it will mold and damage in the mow until it is unfit for stock to eat. I am not in favor of salting hay, as it often induces the same damage; and the reason why cattle eat it better is because they are hungry for salt.

Quincy, Ill. JOHN M. STAHL.

Farmers Taxes.

We have frequently taken note of the fact, which is very tersely set forth in the Annual Report of the New York Assessor. He says: "As a rule the poorest and most unproductive property, especially in the rural counties, is assessed at the highest ratio. The home of the laborer or mechanician worth \$400 to \$1200, the farm with hilly and broken surface, with buildings of small value, are often found to be assessed at from 90 to 100 per cent. of their full

value, while the better class of dwellings and the best farms in the same towns are valued at from one-third to one-half of their full value."

This is emphatically the case with some of the counties of Maryland. Many of the poorest farms, with scarcely inhabitable buildings are assessed as above at 90 to 100 per cent. of their value; while other farms, in the same neighborhood, with fine buildings, fine soil, and under good cultivation, are assessed for not the actual cost of the improvements, to say nothing of the land and its actual value. It is thus that the taxes fall heaviest on the poorest classes of our farming community. If all were assessed equally there would be no cause of complaint, although even then it is harder for the poor to meet taxes than for those in easy circumstances, with their comfortable dwellings, well-improved farms and abundant income. By the appointment of better informed assessors this great injustice to the poor may be remedied; and he who will inaugurate this reform will make a friend of hosts of farmers who are now struggling to achieve a competence on farms which need all their means and hard and persistent labor also.

Ensilage.

Believing that good feeding is the best half of any pedigree—as the past shows in Chicago have fully demonstrated—and having had considerable experience with ensilage, knowing that it is good feed for stock if rightly preserved and that it can be fed to good advantage north of the blue-grass and corn-growing section, and knowing that many of your readers are living in places not more favorably located than I am, I will, therefore, give them the benefit of my experience and how I obtained it.

I am now feeding ensilage for the fifth winter with varying results, caused partly by circumstances and partly by my lack of knowledge of it at the time. When the subject was first agitated in the rural papers I resolved to try it, but like many others that had not seen it, I had my doubts about its utility. I determined, however, to give it a fair trial; so built a wall with stone and cement across the middle of a root cellar in a bank barn and

smoothed up the old wall with cement. In making the necessary preparations it took more time than I expected, so the corn got very nearly ripe. I thought then from the information I had received that it was not good, but having the place ready I cut it fine and filled it. To make it pack tight I put a little water on it and tramped it well. Being informed that pressure was one of the principal requisites I weighted it very heavily with stone on top of a tight floor. The result was very good ensilage, though a little sour, and all my stock ate it well.

Seeing that it was no humbug, the next year I tore down the wall that I had built across the middle of the old root cellar to try the experiment with and raised the other walls to the height of twenty-three feet—eleven feet below the level of the ground and twelve above; and in making the improvements that I did, and keeping my other work in right shape, and getting detained some otherwise, it was as late as the year before, when I got the silo ready. The weather was very dry and hot here at that time, so the corn was nearly ripe and partly dried up, and on a knoll in the field was very much so. But I cut it fine, and mixed it all up, dry and green together, and put some water on it where it was very dry, to make it pack better. The result was very good ensilage, though a little sour. My stock ate it and did well, and I saved a good deal of other feed by its use. By this time some of my neighbors began to think it was a good thing, so the next year there were four of them built in my locality. Thinking that after two years' experience with it I knew how to work it when I had all things ready, and that the corn was too ripe the two previous years, I determined to have it right this time, so cut it when in nice roasting ears. And my neighbors, thinking that I knew something about it, took my advice and cut theirs about the same time; and the result of all was heavy, sour ensilage, that had to be fed with care, as it had a tendency to scour cattle and sheep if fed liberally. I fed some of it to my hogs, and they ate it remarkably well, so it was all fed out and none wasted. Being disappointed with the result this time, and thinking over the success I had with it the two years before under adverse circumstances, I thought that I would let it

get nearly ripe next time. But this time we had a hard frost when it was in nice roasting ears, and I thought it best to cut before it got too dry, though the leaves were perfectly dry. There was enough sap in the stalks to make it pack well after it was cut fine, and the result was not very good ensilage, it being too sour, but it was better than any other way I could have managed to save it for feed. The stock ate it very freely, and did remarkably well on it, with some other feed.

Last year I let my corn get nearly ripe, or just on the green side for cutting and shocking field corn before I commenced to cut, so it was ripe before I finished; and I also let the dew get off it in the morning before I commenced to cut, and I cut it fine so it would pack well, but did not tramp it in filling any more than what was necessary to scatter it evenly in the silo, and the result is good, sweet ensilage, and my neighbors that have silos did about the same as I did, and all have good, sweet ensilage this year. I think real heavy weighting has very little to do with keeping ensilage for every year that I have had it it was the best at the top of the silo, where the pressure was the lightest; but the cause of that is partly owing to the corn being riper near the top of the silo when put into it. I also think slow filling is good, as the past year in filling my silo at the last I worked just every other half-day, and the ensilage is a good deal better at the top than the bottom. I have tried the large dent corn, but do not like it so well as the smaller varieties that have more leaves for the same weight of stalks.

The conclusion I have come to at present to get the best result is to have your corn just ripe, cut and haul when dry, and no dew on it; run it through the cutter and cut it fine, and give it time to heat a little as you cut, so it will pack better as the pressure increases; and it will also keep a great deal better when opened for use. I have used one-inch boards for covering, laid double, so that no cracks come opposite, and about 600 lbs. of stone for pressure to the square yard of surface; and I will say to any man that likes to have good feed for his stock, that corn put into a silo the way I have described will come out nice and sweet.—*John Steele in Breeders' Gazette.*

Family Salutations and Adieux.

A cheery "Good Morning" often sends a ray of sunshine streaming through the innermost recesses of a household, resting there all the livelong day, and again follows hastening footsteps into the marts of business, lightening up and brightening "the ways of the world" as it goes. A hearty "Good Night" often soothes many a troubled mind to rest, and heals the wounds which have either come anew to a struggling soul or been re-opened by the harsh words or deeds that are spoken or done in season and out of season, as the daily battle of our busy life progresses.

"Good Morning," with a heartfelt wish for blessings in the tone of its utterance, cheers the hearts of faint and fearful ones, and softens many a hard spot that has place, by inheritance or cultivation, in the breasts of humanity. The love-light which beams from the eye with such good night words light many a weary spirit to a chamber of rest and to a land of pleasant dreams.

And words of salutation are in order at all hours of the day and in every corner of the household. But we should not act in this connection on the theory that because those we meet and with whom we mingle are "our own folks," we may neglect the customary salutations that we recognize as being due to "other folks." Salutations in the morning, pleasant recognitions by word of mouth during the day and affectionate adieux at night, will help to keep the fire of love well aflame, and the influence of these will never die, not even with death itself. Their memory will live on in the hearts of those who have witnessed them, as they return from life's harvests, "bringing their sheaves with them."

The homes where "Good Morning" and "Good Night" are carefully and lovingly said, one to another, are the Homes of the World where good thoughts are generated, where good deeds have place, and from whence go out good lives.

Some one—we wish we knew who, that we might stand with uncovered head should it ever fall to our lot to pass the writer by—has said:

Don't forget to say "Good Morning!" Say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your schoolmates, your teachers—and say it cheerfully and with a smile; it will do you good, and do your friends good.

There's a kind inspiration in every "Good Morning" heartily spoken that helps to make hope fresher and work lighter. It seems really to make the morning good, and to be a prophecy of a good day to come after it. And if this be true of the "good morning," it is also of kind, heartsome greetings; they cheer the discouraged, rest the tired one, somehow make the wheels of life run more smoothly. Be liberal with them, then, and let no morning pass, however dark and gloomy it may be, that you do not help at least to brighten by your smiles and cheerful words.

How lovingly are grouped along the walls of tender memories many a pleasing picture illustrating anew a cheery "Good Morning," a sweet "Good Night," a tender "Good Bye," or a sad "Adieu," from loved ones to dear ones—from casual acquaintances even—and these, when once spoken, are "words that never die." Pleasant greetings smooth the thorny pathways of life, win friends, confound enemies, and the homes where they are the rule, and not the exception, cannot be otherwise than happy ones. By all means, then, let us cultivate the practice of Family Salutations and Adieux.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Disinfectants.

A word about disinfectants. There are many kinds—some much easier of application than others, and some whose value is not disputed. For a common, cheap disinfectant, chloride of lime is good, but sulphate of iron, ordinarily known as copperas, is probably better. For those unable to purchase or apply the others, this simple direction may be of service: Put fifty pounds of copperas into a basket or some other porous receptacle, and suspend it in a barrel of water; after it has stood a day or two, use liberally of the liquid thus formed, by pouring it into vaults and drains, and over the ground about your doors, where any filth has been allowed to accumulate. If you cannot use it on so great a scale, dissolve a pound or two in a pail of water as you need it, and use freely from time to time.

These suggestions heeded, the body kept clean by frequent bathings, the food plain and well cooked, all unripe fruit and stale vegetables prohibited from the table, we may almost defy those maladies which

like diphtheria, scarlet fever, dysentery, typhoid fever, consumption and cholera, destroy so many homes and desolate so many hearts. We need have no fear that too much care can be taken to have our homes, from cellar to garret, scrupulously clean. Until they are, we must stand responsible for consequences that will surely follow our carelessness and neglect.

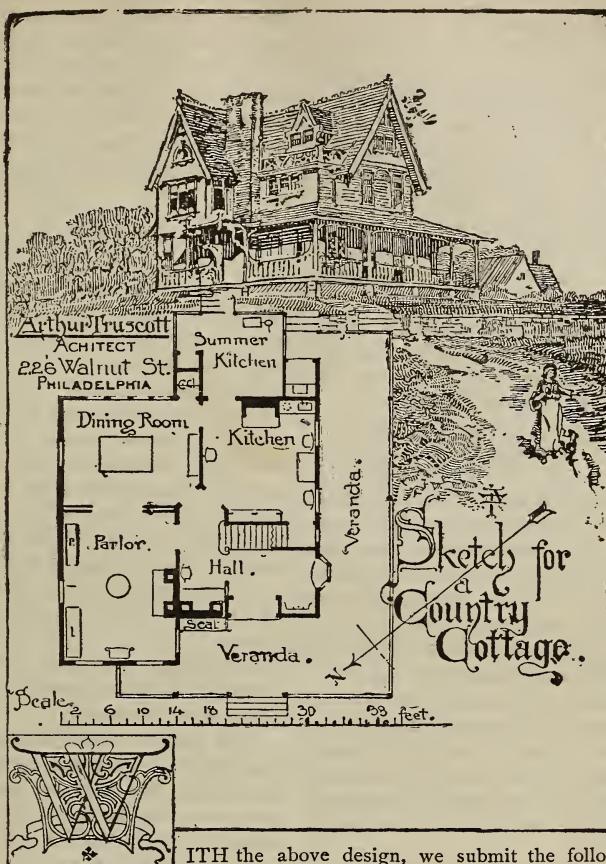
—*F. H. Rowley in Good Housekeeping.*

AN IMMENSE COCOANUT GROVE.—E. T. Field and E. A. Osborne, enterprising citizens of Morristown, N. J., have within the past two years planted out 2,700 acres of cocoanuts in South Florida, near Biscayne bay. About 2e3,000 nuts were planted, of which at least 90 per cent. are up and doing well. Some of the stalks are four and one-half feet high, but the average height of the entire lot is about two and one-half feet. Ordinarily it requires about ten years for a cocoanut tree to bear from the seed, and the average yield should not be less than one-hundred nuts per tree per year.

Crop croakers should bear in mind that the small wheat crop of 1881 brought more money to the farmers than either of the larger crops of the three succeeding years. The yield of 1,200,000,000 bushels of corn in 1883 returned more money to the producers than the 1,800,000,000 bushels of 1884.

MEDAL AWARDED.—The Tunis Gang Flooring Machine Company of this city was awarded a medal of the first-class at the New Orleans Exposition for the best device for the manufacture of flooring. The report of the judges mentions the machine as worthy of a special commendation for its value, simplicity and efficiency of operation.

IMMENSE BEET PRODUCTION.—The beet sugar production of Europe has reached enormous proportions. During the year 1884-85 the German Empire produced 1,150,000 tons of beet sugar; France, 325,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 540,000 tons; Russia and Poland, 335,000 tons; Belgium, 90,000 tons; Holland and other countries, 50,000 tons, making a total of nearly 2,500,000 tons of beet sugar for the year's production in Europe.



WITH the above design, we submit the following items of interest.

The house will cost about \$3,000, built of wood, walls weatherboarded to eaves, gables, shingles cut to pattern, roof red slate, chimneys stretcher bricks laid in red mortar. By examination it will be seen that all the furniture has been arranged to give the best interior effects. On the second floor are four bedrooms and a bath room; in the attic, two bed rooms and a tank or store room.

In building any house, numerous questions arise from the very beginning that require the advise of an architect; questions of practical and artistic import that require trained and careful judgment.

ARTHUR TRUSCOTT, Philadelphia, Pa., will furnish plans, specifications, and details of exterior and interior work, so that a house

can be constructed in the most economical manner consistent with good work.

Will also send instructions as to colors for painting the exterior and decorating the interior, and advise as to all matters of interior fittings, such as style and finish of gas fixtures, hardware, etc.

Housewife's Delight.

Every housewife should be in possession of the "Housewife's Delight," a large, durably bound and neatly printed compilation of over 1,000 receipts and hints for the home. 1,000,000 already sold. Only 50 cents each or 5 for \$2 00. See advertisement in another column. Published by B. K. FOCHT, Lewisburgh, Pa. m3m

Bulletin No. CXIV.

N. Y. AG'L EXPERIMENT STATION, }
GENEVA, N. Y., June 13, 1885. }

In 1884 the Station silo was partly filled, in order to test the question whether cut fodder could be placed in position slowly and at intervals, and yet keep as ensilage. The following data will aid in understanding the conditions of the result.

The silo is built of brick, is of rectangular form, twelve feet long, nine feet ten inches wide, and when opened, contained three feet two inches of material.

The filling commenced August 18, 1884, with corn and sorghum cut into average lengths of three-fourths inch pieces, and the amount weighed in, was as below:

August 18,	3121	pounds corn and sorghum, mixed.
19,	3259	" corn.
" 20,	6082	" corn and sorghum, mixed.

The silo was now covered and weighted, the planks being laid upon top of the material, without the intervention of straw. On September 18th it was opened for reception of 3044 pounds of sorghum, and was then covered and weighted as before.

On June 10, 1885, the silo was opened. The top was dark and musty for about six inches down, but the ensilage below the mouldy portion was in an excellent state of preservation, and would be called first-class ensilage by those who are acquainted with ensilage products. By analysis, it contained about one and one-half per cent. of acid, calculated as acetic.

From this experiment, it becomes evident that ensilage can be preserved when the silo is filled gradually, as the convenience of the labor on the farm dictates, and that but little precaution need be taken in filling. The upper layer, which became musty, served as a protection to the bulk of the ensilage, but the proportion of this spoilt ensilage to the whole mass, is, of course, greater in a silo of little depth, than in one which is deeper. The preservation was such that nine months or more keeping seemed to be no detriment, and it was very evident that it might have remained closed even longer, without suffering harm.

When we consider that this ensilage, placed in in small quantities on different days and after an interval, was equal in quality to the former product of the same silo placed in rapidly, and with the most careful precaution, it will appear that much un-

necessary labor in filling the silo was employed in the past. It seems very probable that no especial pains need be taken in order to get good results, except that the silo be tight, or, in other words, that the air be excluded, and that the various fillings shall follow each other before putrefactive changes can take place from the previous fillings.

E. LEWIS STURTEVANT, Director.

Orchard Grass.

I do not believe this valuable grass is sufficiently appreciated by those having light, dry lands, liable to wash, such as sloping hillsides, and who wish some accompaniment to clover for mowing.

I have just finished cutting a few acres which had been seeded to clover and this grass and mowed two seasons before the present. Last year the crop was good, yielding about one and a half tons per acre of excellent hay; but the dry Fall season, and late dry Spring following, threatened to ruin the crop, until the late rains brought it forward so that I cut about half a crop, mostly Orchard grass, the clover having mostly disappeared, and now it promises a good crop of aftermath, provided the season proves favorable.

I am satisfied, that had it been timothy, it would have hardly been worth mowing. Again, timothy leaves no sod, and in dry seasons makes no second crop, and consequently, fails to fertilize the land.

If the Orchard grass becomes too much matured by late cutting, it can be used to good advantage, cut up and fed with ground feed to horses.

H. P.

Woodland, D. C.

Wasted Opportunities.

Our observations of the retail vegetable markets of Baltimore the present spring have satisfied us of one fact, and that is that our home growers of vegetables do not make the most of their opportunities. Our market growers seem to have settled down in the belief that as the Southern tomatoes, squashes and egg plants reach our market in April and May, it is not worth their while to try to get anything in advance of the time our climate naturally produces it. Years ago we recollect it seemed to be a matter of pride with some Anne Arundel

growers to have tomatoes in market by the Fourth of July, but nowadays we rarely see an Anne Arundel tomato in market earlier than the middle of July, and very few that early. Yesterday, (May 12th,) I noted the prices of green stuff in the market: Lettuce of only moderate size was selling for eight cents a head, and it was no better than I have often sent here from the Eastern Shore in March. Spinach is 40 to 60 cents per peck, and poor at that. Very small Southern cabbages 10 to 15 cents per head, I have often had better on the Eastern Shore at *this* date. Florida tomatoes are of much better quality this year than usual, showing that more care and skill are being bestowed upon them. These with the Florida squashes and egg-plants are selling at prices that ought to yield a satisfactory return to the growers. But I started out to say that our home growers are wasting their opportunities. Truckers tell us that there is no longer any money in growing vegetables on account of the Southern competition, just as some of our wheat growers say there is no money in wheat because of western competition. The fact is that there is no longer any money in careless cultivation, either of vegetables or cereals. It is the man who studies his business thoroughly and uses every means in his power to increase his crops that succeeds, and for such men there is as good chances in vegetable growing here now as there ever was. Our growers must learn to concentrate their efforts on more limited areas, use more glass and forward their crops in every possible way they can without troubling themselves about the Southern truck. Nearby vegetables bring as good prices to-day when they first come into the market as they ever did. Buyers are always ready to abandon the stale Southern tomatoes for Anne Arundels, at a higher price, and the man who gets his crop into market a week ahead of his neighbors will reap as great a reward as he ever could. There has been a fortune in frame lettuce this spring on account of the general scarcity of green stuff, but I have never yet seen a season where good frame lettuce would not reward the grower. If growers would concentrate the efforts and money they now spread over fifty acres on five or ten, they would soon reap greater rewards than they now do from the fifty. It is only with the cheap soil and cheap

labor of the South that vegetable growers can afford to go over ten acres to get what one acre ought to produce. And here is the great opportunity for our Eastern Shore counties, with their good climate and soil, and fine transportation facilities, a good truck garden, well located on the Eastern Shore, ought to be more of a bonanza than a Florida Orange grove of equal size. This is no mere theory since I only speak that which I do know. How much longer will our people waste opportunities?

W. F. MASSEY.

Blue Grass.

Waldo F. Brown thus sums up the merits of blue grass; First—It improves with age and never needs reseeding; a pasture fifty years old is in perfection. Second—It will do to pasture a full month earlier than clover, and about as much later in the fall, thus greatly lengthening the grazing season. In favorable seasons I have pastured eight consecutive months on it. Third—It makes the best of winter pastures, and where allowed to grow up for this purpose the cattle will thrive on it whenever it is not covered with snow. Fourth—It is not injured by tramping, as are other grasses, as it forms a very dense sward. Fifth—It is fattening, and not washy in its earliest stages of growth, and a bullock will fatten on it faster than on corn. Sixth—It grows on rolling lands and thin soils, and is not injured by shade, and so produces profitable crops in timber plantations, and on steep hillsides sloping to the south, where any other grasses would be killed out by the freezing and thawing of winter. Seventh—Drought never kills it, no matter how thin the soil or how utterly burned by the drought of summer; it starts into vigorous growth again with the first rain, and soon clothes the fields with verdure. All other grasses and farm crops fail at times, but blue grass never. In all localities where it flourishes it should find a place on every farm; and on broken lands, if three-fourths of the farm were seeded down to it, it would be found profitable,—*Boston Globe*.

KNOW THYSELF by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

Light in Dark Places.

Don't forget the cellar during house cleaning days. Though the parlor, and sitting-room, and dining-room, and kitchen, and pantries may be as "clean as a whistle" and as "neat as wax," if the cellar be not carefully and thoroughly swept and garnished, all else will go for nought, as far as being well guarded against the insidious approach of disease is concerned. So long as the cellar is left dark, damp and dirty, it harbors smothered pestilence.

Open wide the cellar doors and windows and let in a flood of light, and let every out of the way corner be searched and sampled. Let the air circulate freely, and if you can coax a ray or two of sunshine to look into the lower regions of your house, by all means do so. And then, how much neater the appearance and more pleasing the odor where whitewash is plentifully applied, to say nothing about the excellent sanitary effect of a free use of the whitewash brush! At all events, look well to your cellars

And by all means let light into your dark places.—*Good Housekeeping.*

**How to Get the Largest Crop of
Ensilage**

There is no doubt the crop may be increased to some extent by the manner of planting. Some have supposed that broadcast planting will give the largest crop, but this is not entertained by the best corn growers, as in that way it does not get sufficient sunlight. This crop is especially affected by the direct rays of the sun. The largest crops of field corn have been raised by planting three rows, nine inches apart, and then having a space of 40 to 48 inches, for cultivation, sunlight and air—then three rows more, followed by a wide space as before, and so on across the field. This gives more stalks upon an acre which can ear well, and allow thorough cultivation; and there is no doubt that ensilage corn could be grown in this way with considerable advantage over the single row system. There would be more ears, which add not only to the weight of the crop, but to its value. The ears will improve the ensilage, although it is correctly held that the stalk, when properly matured, contains the same elements, in about the same proportion as

the stalk and ear together.

Corn may be planted, in this style, with a ten tube grain drill, by raising the four tubes nearest the center, which enables two sets of three rows to be planted at once by the drill; or with a nine tube grain drill three rows can be planted together, with a space of three tubes between, or twenty-four inches, if an eight-inch space drill. This latter plan is perhaps as good as any for ensilage. It can be cultivated in the twenty-four-inch space when not more than one-foot high. The corn will not ear as much as when a larger space is left, but the corn will grow large enough if the land is rich. It requires one and a half bushels of good seed to the acre—and if the land is rich enough and well worked, thirty to forty tons of green corn may be raised to the acre.

Preserving the Pastures.

It is not uncommon to find, all through the country, pastures which are not yielding half the forage they ought to, much less a sufficiency for the animals obliged to crop a living from them. One gets but a slender interest from such lands, where, if they were properly handled, they ought to be largely profitable. After the pasture is about worn out is when we first realize that something must be done, instead of giving it an annual re-seeding and refreshing with the proper manure, which will keep it in good wearing condition. It is a rare meadow that will fertilize and re-seed itself, besides nourishing a number of sheep or cows.

Usually we are loth to break up the green turf of an old pasture ground on which we have been depending summer after summer for the tender forage for our stock, and this largely accounts for our allowing them to wear threadbare before we change them. Moreover, we do not care to spare the time necessary for the new seeding, where plowing is necessary in order to bring the land again into grazing condition. But, after all, it is hardly ever necessary to destroy the old turf in order to rejuvenate an old meadow. A practice is followed by many, and highly commended by YOUATT, of fertilizing and re-seeding without breaking up the soil. This is done by spreading first upon the meadow such manures as can be

best procured—barn-yard or bone—then following over this with a rolling cutter. The incisions of the cutter will carry down to the roots of the grass much of the manure, and supply immediate nourishment. Then if the desired seeds are sown, the rains which follow will wash them into the loosened turf together with the liquid strength of the manures. By this process the old sward is reinvigorated and loosened up from its moss-bound condition, besides insuring to the seeding immediate growth.

Half the seeds that are usually cast upon the unbroken or uncut sod are wasted for want of an opportunity to germinate, and unless they can be furnished access to the soil itself they can not be expected to aid the meadow very materially. This work of fertilizing and re-seeding must be done before the grass from the old turf has got much of a start.

A splendid manure for grass lands is such as is obtained from crushed bones or phosphates of any kind. How often have we noticed how richly and luxuriantly the grass springs up about an old bone or carcass that has lain, partly decayed, all winter upon the sod? From this we get an idea of what the pasture might be made if properly fertilized and tended, and to neglect the culture of the grass lands is, on the part of the stockman, as damaging as it is for the vine-dresser to neglect his vines, or the gardener his plants. Good meadows carry us to market on fat horses with plenty of plump rolls of gilt-edge butter in the basket.

Out-Door Life For Women.

The redemption of women's health, I am more and more convinced, depends on their taking to out-door life and activities. Reading high class memoirs which are in every one's hands now-a-days, of the CARLYLES, the STERLINGs and F. D. MAURICE, one is distressed to hear the continual story of weak health, and women who, brought to face the realities and efforts of life, immediately droop, languish, and are a long time dying. If they have a house to keep, and a share of the actual work, like Mrs. CARLYLE, Craigenputtack and Chelsea, they sicken mysteriously, and their life is a time of wrestling with household affairs, alternating with refuge on the sofa, or months in the doctor's hands, in that wretched, unimprovable state which justified the sigh of

a much tried husband who "wished his wife would get better, or something!" Have I not, through the ignorance of my day and generation, wasted life enough in attacks of the familiar household demon, nervous prostration, which only vanishes on turning the patient out of doors. Twice and again, friends have looked pityingly on me as good as gone, but taken out of doors ten hours a day, as good for nothing else, sun and wind brought their spell of healing, and health came again. Henceforth no more in-door life than must be for me, and I would urge other women to fashion their lives so as to spend them more in the open air.--From "How to Dress for the Garden," in *Vick's Magazine* for May.

Farmers' Help.

The labor question among the farmers comes up regularly every year, and always with increasing interest. It is very true that the great increase of labor-saving machinery, renders the subject less formidable than in past years, and as this machinery is gradually being provided at very reasonable prices, the necessity of the employment of many laborers is done away with, while only a few intelligent skillful men are actually needed even for large farms.

We can remember, when on a 2 or 3 hundred acre farm, harvest time used to bring from 30 to 40 stout, hardy men, with scythes and cradles and reaping hooks, to be paid by the farmer high prices, and to worry the farmer's wife and daughters by hard labor to feed and care for them by day and by night. That time is departed. The rattle of the mower and the reaper, and the steady tramp of the team—and the grass is spread to the sun and the grain lies bound in the field.

Yet the farmer must have help and he should secure good skillful men and employ them all the year round at moderate wages. If steady employment is provided such can easily be found; but when men are employed only a part of the time,

when the demand is heavy and the work hard, the farmer must take what he can get and pay whatever is asked. The true policy is to pick out steady, pleasant speaking, moral men—such as you are willing to have talk freely before your children—in the dull season of the year, make your bargain with them for the whole year's work, and keep them in your employ as long as possible. There is always plenty to do on the farm, whether in the winter or the summer, and you can always make improvements which will require the labor of your help continuously, to the profit both of yourself and of them. We believe this to be the only true method of solving this question which so troubles the farmer every summer. Seed time and harvest are not the times to employ help; they should have been employed in the autumn, kept at work all winter in the fields, in the barns, in the orchards, in the gardens; hauling fertilizers, removing stones and stumps, laying drains, renewing fences, planting large trees, in a word preparing for the battle as the spring opens and the summer approaches. In these respects good help will repay all the extra outlay even in these winter months, and then you have just the help you need when the busy months come, or you must otherwise pay any price which is asked, for strange men and unskilled labor.

Then this is better for the laborers themselves. It gives them a good home, something permanent, and places them always upon their honest manhood as to conduct, conversation, and devotion to the farmers' interest who employs them. We advocate this system of employment of farmers' help, then, on account of the benefit it bestows both upon the farmer and on the laborer. Also, because it is the real solution of the great question as to the procuring reliable and skillful labor when most needed by the farming community.

Ensilage.

In the South, cow pea vines are used for ensilage and the *Southern Live-Stock Journal* says:

"The great advantage of putting in pea vines without running through a cutter is that you save the expense of an ensilage cutter, a carrier for hoisting the cut feed, and the expense of a horse power to give motion to the machine. A carrier for the cut stuff will cost from \$1.25 to \$2 per running foot, the ensilage cutter from \$40 to over \$100, and the tread power (the cheapest and best and most reliable for the average farmer) not less than \$100 for one-horse power, or \$140 for two-horse power. The hay carrier and fork will hardly cost over \$10. Now for the average crop of vines per acre. On rich land we should think that fifteen tons could be secured with ease. There are those who claim to average the above on poor soil, highly fertilized by the application of commercial manures."

There was some excuse when the country was new and the first land cleared was planted with fruit trees, for training tree tops high, so as to be out of the way of the horses in plowing or to grow crops under them. But we have long since learned that no crops grown under trees pay their cost. It would be better still if teams could not get within ten feet of the trunks, and weeds or grass beneath them was kept down by mulching.

In many parts of France turkeys are very largely used for the hatching and rearing of chickens, the advantage of these birds being their docility their capability for covering a large number of eggs and caring for a large number of chickens. It is no uncommon sight to see turkeys with fifty or sixty chicks, being driven in the morning to a wood adjacent to the residence of their owner, where they are left all day to the charge of decrepid old women and children.—*N. Y. World.*

THE MARYLAND FARMER for June comes to us freighted with instructive and interesting reading matter for the farmer and his family. Every farmer can not well afford to be without this book. It can be had for the low price of \$1 per year in advance, of Ezra Whitman, publisher, Baltimore.—*Frederick Examiner.*



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**141 WEST PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

BALTIMORE, JUNE 1st, 1885.

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Six (6) papers garden seeds of best variety
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1 copy of *Poultry Post* one year post paid.

The above articles need no description of their merits; they range in price from 25 to 50 cents.

Any one sending \$1.50 in advance will receive the MARYLAND FARMER one year and one of the following named valuable books he may select.

The World's Cyclopedias, containing 50,000 references, 1200 illustrations, 800 pages; price \$1.00.

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One new Meat Chopper, No. 10, family size, price \$3.00, with the MARYLAND FARMER one year for \$3.25.

One Howe Sewing Machine, new, warranted first class, price \$50.00, will be given for 20 new subscribers to MARYLAND FARMER.

One Young America Corn and Cob Mill, warranted first-class in every respect, price \$40.00, will be given for 25 new subscribers to the MARYLAND FARMER one year.

EXTRACT FROM
Official Test of Duchess of Smithfield 4256.

WEST FARMS, New York, June 9, 1885.
 C. M. WINSLOW, Esq., Secretary of the Ayrshire Breeder's Association, Brandon, Vermont.

DEAR SIR:—Having, on May 23, 1885, received an appointment from you to act as a representative of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association in witnessing the test of the Ayrshire cow "*Duchess of Smithfield*" 4256, the property of H. R. C. Watson, Esq., West Farms, New York, and entered for the special seven-day milk prize for 1885 offered by said association, and having accepted your appointment and performed the conditions thereof, I herewith respectfully transmit the following

REPORT.

In accordance with the conditions of the test, I saw the cow milked *perfectly dry* at 5 P. M., *Sunday, May 31, 1885*, or twelve hours before the commencement of the test.

Owing to the immense milk yield of this cow, it was deemed advisable to have her milked three times a day, and this was accordingly done at the following hours: namely, 5 A. M., 1 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The first milking included in the test was that of *Monday, June 1, 1885, at 5 A. M.*, and the last that of *Sunday, June 7, 1885, at 5 P. M.*, making the duration of the test *within the seven days* as required. I was present at each milking of the test punctually at the hours named, and saw that it was properly done, observed the feed and general care given the cow, and accurately weighed each milking myself upon small platform scales of the Fairbanks' manufacture, provided by Mr. Watson, and guaranteed to be perfectly correct.

The test resulted in a total yield for the seven days of $463\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

During the day the cow was out on ordinary pasture of timothy and clover mixed, and at night was turned into the yard and given as much cut grass as she could eat. She was also fed on wheat bran, corn meal, oil meal and ground oats.

She has apparently a very strong constitution, and is a remarkably good feeder. Her weight on the day before the test began was 1,128 pounds. Her last calf was

born *March 20, 1885*, or about two and a half months before the commencement of the test. Yours very respectfull,
 CHAS. BATHGATE BECK.

Her milk for the *same 7 days* made 19 lbs. 6 oz. of butter, so she has an official 7-days milk test of $463\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., and a butter record of 19 lbs. 6 oz. Duchess of Smithfield has given in one year, on moderate feed, without forcing, 9,216 lbs. of milk.

H. R. C. W.

◆◆◆
Cecil County Fair.

The novelty of a Cattle show in Spring time tempted us recently to make a trip to the ancient town of Elkton. The fair was being held under the auspices of the Cecil County Agricultural Society and on their grounds. On alighting from the train at Elkton Station we found that the Fair grounds were just across the track, opposite the station, a most convenient location, both for the citizens of the town and for visitors from abroad. Presenting our cards at the entrance we were cordially welcomed to all the privileges of the ground. Better located or improved grounds we have never seen at any county exhibition. The large exhibition hall is not only roomy and well lighted, but is finished throughout in the most thorough manner, and painted with bright and pleasing colors. The immense floor is solid and smooth enough for a skating rink, and we should not wonder if it is sometimes used as such, being so convenient to the town. It is hardly proper to call it a Cattle show, inasmuch as there were no cattle exhibited. The machinery men were out in full force with all sorts of tools, particularly the various patterns of self-binding reapers. All the leading manufacturers have their representatives on the ground, and were busy in exhibiting the work of their machines.

The phosphate men were well represented, and we noticed tents occupied by Coe, Eureka, and the Lister Companies, while D. S. Scott, of Elkton, had a stand inside

of the hall, with a pretty little Miss distributing handsome cards to visitors. In the horticultural department we were glad to see that one Baltimore seedsman had energy enough to display his wares, and seek for Eastern Shore trade. This is Mr. J. Bolgiano, whose handsome stand was one of the most conspicuous in the hall. Mr. John Lockley, florist of Elkton, had a fine display of greenhouse plants, and there were many finely grown plants shown by ladies. The average quality of these window grown plants was equal to that of most of the same sorts grown by professional gardeners. Mrs. Alexander had a very fine Amaryllis, and there were others well worth notice, but we could not ascertain the names of the owners. The best made artificial flowers we have ever seen were a lot of roses and water-liles shown by Miss M. E. Baird. They were made of paper, and were very deceptive counterfeits. Several other ladies displayed well arranged baskets and plateaus of cut flowers, but failed to attach their names, so that we could not tell whose they were. A few winter apples in very good condition for June were all the fruit shown. The Wheeler & Wilson Company were the only sewing-machine people exhibiting. In the household department Johnson's Cecil County mills showed some very handsome counterpanes and very fine blankets. Thomas & Anderson had in operation a vapor stove, burning a deodorized gasoline, which struck us as being a particularly handy thing for summer. Among the dairy fixtures we noticed a new creamery, called the "O. K," which to our eyes seemed to possess some advantages not before observed. The condition of the cream can be seen without opening the lid, and the temperature accurately regulated by thermometer. This was shown by Jonathan Pickering, of Zion, Cecil Co., Md.

The idea of holding an Agricultural Fair in this latitude in spring is new, and

though the exhibition is quite a small one in many respects, it seemed to be quite well attended as the hour came on for the trotting races, which seemed to be the chief attraction.

We did not see the trotting as we were compelled to take the train for Baltimore just as the races were about to begin. We hope that our Cecil Co. friends will find sufficient encouragement to enable them to continue to hold their Fairs semi-annually.

Our thanks are due to President McGraw and Secretary Partridge for their exceedingly courteous welcome to their grounds, and to our friend Mr. Patten, of Harford, for kind attention while there.

Five Acres Too Much.

Years ago an enthusiastic Philadelphia mechanic, who had succeeded in carving out a home on the sands of New Jersey, wrote a book called "Ten Acres Enough," in which he endeavored to show a fortune could be made from a limited piece of land in farm gardening. The book we well remember made quite a sensation, and we of the initiated laughed slyly at the statements which we regarded as exceedingly fishy and as showing a degree of success which no novice could hope to attain. We were of the opinion that the book paid the writer a better profit than his farm. But many city men were induced by this book to try their fortune at gardening, and the growth of the vineland settlement was due as much to its influence as to the liberal advertising of the scheme.

Doubtless many men ventured and lost their all in trying to make money at a business with which they were totally unfamiliar, and to those it was no joking matter. But among the many disciples of "Ten Acres Enough," was one who afterwards published his experiences in a book called "Five Acress too Much," in which he details with a humor which is irresistible the

many laughable errors of a city lawyer endeavoring to establish a country home on five acres of Long Island land. Nothing went right from the building of his house to the planting of the soil. His cow, his pig, his horse, were the most extraordinary animals of their kind, so far as general "cussedness" was concerned, and their antics, and the mistakes of Patrick, the inevitable Irishman, are detailed in a manner which is perfectly irresistible. This book was first published fifteen years ago, and now the author, Mr. R. B. Roosevelt, has issued a new edition, to which he has added a chapter entitled "Three Hundred Acres not Enough," and says that notwithstanding his experiences with the cows, pigs, horses and Patrick on his five acres he now owns three hundred and fifty acres, and is still enamored of nature and farming. We advise all who wish an innocent laugh to buy "Five Acres too Much." Price \$1.50. Pub. by Orange Judd Co., N. Y. A truthful elucidation of the attractions of the country and a careful consideration of the profit and loss involved in amateur farming, with much valuable advice and instruction to those about purchasing large or small places in the rural districts by ROBT. BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.

In Memoriam.

Since our last number was issued we were called to deplore the death of one of our oldest contributors, and perhaps the oldest florist in America, John Feast, who died on the 7th of June, in his eighty-fifth year. When over 80 years old, he wrote a series of letters for the MARYLAND FARMER, descriptive of the places of note around Baltimore city and short sketches of the respective owners. Each of these communications was of great interest and highly appreciated by our readers. He was sent by the Agricultural Department in 1868 to Europe, for the procurement of

rare and useful trees, seeds and plants, etc. In 1869 he was elected to the First Branch of Baltimore City Council and made Chairman of the Committee on Parks. The evidence of his skill and knowledge are to be daily seen in the arrangements and designs which lend charms and beauties to our admired parks and public squares. For more than sixty years he has been a leading florist in this city, and devoted to his profession, with an unfailing industry and true love for flowers. He has often succeeded in introducing new roses, hybridizing fruits, and generating some of the most admired camellias known. In this way the subject of this brief sketch has earned a well deserved national reputation that few have been able to attain within such a space of time unaided, as he was, by any fortuitous circumstances.

Mr. Feast was an active founder of the first Maryland Horticultural Society in 1830, an active helper in its revival in 1851, and also was energetic, zealous and unfailing in his united action with the leading spirits that built up the present association in 1874. He was for years in intimate association with the management of the Maryland Institute, its Fairs and also those of the Maryland State Agricultural Societies, which have been in existence during the past half century, and Mr. Feast has always been found a useful member and zealous friend, for he loved to promote agriculture and the mechanic arts. Notwithstanding his great age, his death has caused a void in society which cannot easily be filled.

Crazy Patch-Work.

Since the crazy-quilt rage there has been a great demand for embroidery silk. The best and cheapest article for this purpose is the waste embroidery silk put up by Brainard & Armstrong Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., in ounce packages and sent by mail on receipt of 40 cents. We can vouch for the article being first-class.

Marlboro Gazette.

We notice that this Journal entered upon its forty-ninth year with the issue of June 17th. A goodly age, and yet a paper with the fire and freshness of youth. When this paper was but about four years of age we became intimately acquainted with its editor and proprietor, the father of its present owner. We knew him as a highly worthy, sociable and pleasant gentleman; in which respects the son resembles him, being highly respected by all who know him. The *Gazette* ranks high among our country papers, and we hope the present proprietor will continue with it not only until it reaches its half century, but until the full age of 100 years is reached by it.

A Call.

We had a very pleasant call from W. W. Allein, Esq., the genial manager of the *Planters' Journal*, of Vicksburg, Miss. This Journal is in its eleventh volume, and exhibits every evidence of prosperity and thrift; long may it flourish. Col. Morehead is its moving spirit, and although comparatively a young man, he has already had a long experience in public life.

We also had a very pleasant call from Milton George, Esq., of the *Western Rural*. This journal exceeds the age of our own by a single year, and we recognize in its columns the counterpart of our visitor, and can better realize since our pleasant interview with Mr. George, the reasons of its prosperity and permanent success.

Our readers will observe in our advertising columns the advertisement of the well known and energetic firm of Williams, Clark & Co., manufacturers of Fertilizers. One of the advantages enjoyed by this firm for procuring bones and slaughterhouse refuse at first hands, is as they claim that they are directly connected with large slaughtering establishments in New York

city. We are informed that the superior excellence of these fertilizers is rapidly building up an extensive trade in Maryland and Virginia. The skill and energy with which this house conducts its business is worthy of praise.

ED. MARYLAND FARMER.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find amount of indebtedness for MARYLAND FARMER. The Journal comes regular and is always a welcome visitor, and I see no reason why I should not send up promptly. The cost to fit is nothing when compared with the much valuable reading matter contained therein. My wife often refers to and cites me to some instruction in the FARMER, in the course of our little gardening and truck-patch work, in short, we can't afford to do without it, so here is your money.

Truly, I. H.

Black's, S. C.

A gardener of long experience and well known skill, would like to meet with some one on the Eastern Shore having suitable land and willing to back him in a market gardening enterprise. Address,

Market Gardener,
In care MARYLAND FARMER.

The Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, together with the county associations of Franklin, Pa., Jefferson, W. Virginia, and Carroll county, Md., have again joined with the Agricultural Society of Washington county, and will hold a fair at Hagerstown on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd of October next. It is thought that the Agricultural Society of Berkeley county, W. Virginia, will also join in and the fair promises to far outrival that held at Hagerstown last fall.

"Fearless" Threshing Machine.

We call the attention of farmers and threshermen to the advertisement of the celebrated "Fearless Threshing Machine, elsewhere in this paper. Unparalleled honors have been bestowed upon this machine, at fairs and exhibitions, State, National and International. And, as equally good and reliable evidences of superiority have been given, by the highest authority, times without number persons designing to purchase will do well to consult the manufacturer of the "FEARLESS," MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Live Stock Register.

Demand For Thoroughbred Live Stock.

We are glad to see that Southern Farmers are improving their live stock upon the farm. This is quite important as it costs no more to keep a good animal on the farm than it does a scrub. We have now orders to ship this month to Georgia several Southdown bucks, and also orders for Jersey bulls to go South, showing a greater demand for thoroughbred stock than at any time heretofore.

Providing Winter Food For Stock.

In those latitudes in which winter closes in with more or less severity it is necessary that the farmer should provide that subsistence for his animals whice they cannot obtain for themselves.

In this line hay is the chief dependence, and as the season for securing the crop is at hand, a few thoughts upon the subject will not be inappropriate. The value of a fodder depends very much upon its being properly cut and cured. The best grass that ever grew may be allowed to stand until almost worthless before cutting, or may be nearly ruined in the curing and housing. Grass should be cut in season, and that means before it becomes hardened and woody, a condition following the maturity of the seed. When in bloom is a good time to cut, but as it is impossible to cut all at one time it is better to commence cutting a little before that time than to run the risk of having some become too matured before it is reached.

Young grass dried will always be eaten up clean, when an old dry grass will be left in the manger.

Strive to cut grass only upon such days as promise to be favorable to do its proper curing.

Much grass that would make excellent hay is injured by improper curing, or rather by being dried too much. Cattle may be compelled to eat hay that has been dried so as to be as harsh and brittle as dry straw, but they will never seek it from choice.

The point of most importance in curing hay is to cause the removal of all external moisture; if hay is thoroughly wilted, entirely free from any external moisture, and is put into the mow in the middle of the day, or say from two to four o'clock, when hot from the rays of the sun, it will be found to come out possessing a rich aroma that will at once attract the attention of the farmer.

But hay may be dried thoroughly, and the carting delayed until after the dew begins to fall, and it will come out of the mow musty and repulsive to the animals before which it is placed. This condition can and should be avoided.

Columbia, Con.

W. H. YEOMANS.

Cheap Grazing.

If you lack pasture room for sheep and lambs that you design for the butcher in the fall, a good way to get it cheaply, and by a plan that will benefit the present growing crop of corn and the land at the same time, pursue the following course:

As soon as the corn is laid by the latter part of this month or first of next, proceed to scatter over the field all of the stable and barnyard manure you have collected since the spring haulings, supplement this with compost, woods litter, or anything you can collect that will serve to shade the soil and impart fertility thereto. This can be put down at the ends of the rows of corn, or along the turn-rows, so as to be the most convenient to put among the corn, which will have to be done by hands with pitchforks, taking it up on the forks and carrying it out as far as may be thought best. It is somewhat slow and tedious, but as work at that particular juncture does not press, can well be afforded, and the benefit that would result to the land, to say nothing of the immediate help to the corn and the starting of grass, would more than pay for the time and toil.

The immediate effect of this mulching would be to start the crab grass a growing, which, as soon as it attains a height of two inches or so, will be fit for grazing by the sheep. Let these be put on in time, and the grass will never attain size enough to injure the corn in the least. The sheep will keep the grass cropped close, will not touch the corn, except may be a little at first, and will get as fat as you will care to have them by the time to sell for the fall

trade.

It is always well to have a few lambs and old muttons to put in the corn field the latter part of summer to be fattened in this way. They will keep the fields clear of grass, their feed will cost you nothing, and they will benefit the soil by scattering their manure over it. It is not necessary to this end that you mulch, as above suggested, though that would be well where it can be done with economy. Do not waste the resources of your farm, but have something to eat all surplus forage.

B. W. J., Va.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Inoculation, a Preventive of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Having had this dreaded disease brought upon my place by the purchase of some animals, (milk cows,) from city dealers, and having gotten rid of the same by having every animal on the place inoculated by Dr. Ward, the very efficient and gentlemanly veterinary surgeon of the State. And by the way, one thoroughly educated and qualified by long experience both in England and Canada, in his profession. I thought I could not do a better thing than to advise all my readers who may have milk or show cattle, especially if near the cities or towns, or along the line of railroads, to have all such cattle inoculated directly an out-break appears in the vicinity.

I very foolishly tried my own resources and my neighbors, and after the loss of some 7 cows, called in the Dr.—had them inoculated—and have not lost a cow since.

The inoculation consists in taking the virus from the lung of a diseased cow in its right stage, and which may be known by the lung having the yellowish appearance, and looking very much like a section of a honey comb, this virus is taken in sufficient quantity, free of blood and small cotton strings are dipped into it and the string after being thoroughly saturated, is drawn through the fleshy portion of the cow's tail, by means of a large size sail needle. In a few days the place will be hot and feverish, gradually extending up the tail, effecting the appetite and the milk of the animal. Sometimes large lumps will appear at the base of the tail, and may be the tail will drop off, but not often. I had 28 head in-

oculated, cows and calves, and tails of three dropped off. The surgeons say that if the animal has it in her system in an aggravated form it will hasten her death. I, after an experience with my cows, and several other herds, said that if the virus is fresh and pure it will draw the disease away entirely, even if the animal is far gone with it. I would say that it is best to keep the inoculated cattle in for the space of 21 days, as they may and are very liable to take cold during their convalescence.

In conclusion I would say that the State should pass stringent laws to have this disease thoroughly eradicated, and have them carried out, and the owners should be allowed a fair price for their cattle, say \$35 or \$40 each. Then it would be reported and the disease would be suppressed at once. At this time we have stringent laws, but they are not enforced. Cattle get the disease, they are hurried at once to some slaughter house, sold for a mere song, but the disease is spread the entire distance traversed—the dishonest are protected—the right minded and upright man is made to suffer.

Plain's Farm, Md. F. SANDERSON.

[The above communication from such a reliable source is very acceptable at this time. The subject of *inoculation* of cattle for prevention of this disease, has long been advocated by Dr. Ward, and we are glad to hear that it has been practically tried so extensively and proven successful. Farmers need no longer dread pleuro-pneumonia, if they will incur the expense of having their cattle from time to time inoculated. This subject is now engaging the learned men of Europe, and inoculation is being tried as preventatives for cholera and sundry scourges of the human race. It may be that what Jenner did to arrest the ravages of the small-pox, was but the forerunner of like great discoveries in the science of medicine for the relief of mankind against these general pestilences so dreaded by all nations.—ED. OF MD. FAR.]

KNOW THYSELF by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle-aged men.

Raising Calves.

It is seldom that the average farmer indulges in the scientific breeding of stock, but in most cases he does endeavor to maintain his stock supply by the rearing of young animals upon his farm. The best animals of any breed or of the grades or common stock should be the ones selected for raising. The future character of the animal may then be shaped somewhat by the attention it receives. If neglected while young, even though from the best of stock, it will become dwarfed and a scrub animal. The calf should be taken from the mother almost as soon as dropped and learned to drink, and thereafter its feed should be sufficient for its healthy developments, and that should govern the limit to its feed and the character thereof.

After a little time the milk may be skimmed if the substance thus removed be replaced in the shape of wheat middlings or oil-cake, but any abnormal growth by the use of extra feed must be avoided.

Popular Grove Live Stock Sale.

June 11th. as advertised in MARYLAND FARMER, the fourth annual sale of thoroughbred live stock took place at Popular Grove stock farm. The sale was well attended, quite a number being present from Baltimore and elsewhere. The sale commenced at 1 o'clock, and the bidding was brisk from that time until the close of the sale. The cattle were offered first, and brought fair prices. The first offering was a red bull calf, one year old, which was struck off at \$110 to Reuben Walker. "Philistian" a yearling bull, brought \$55, and was purchased by Joshua E. Cooper. Miss Wilde, registered, was purchased by Jacob Pusey at \$100. Primrose Second was purchased by Reuben Walker at \$100. White Rose was sold to Samuel T. Earle for \$70. G. A. T. Snauffer purchased Viola of Carrollton at \$40. Woodford Melody was sold for \$110 to Samuel T. Earle; Melody of Popular Grove, \$50 to Frank Wright; Duchess of Popular Grove, \$195, to G. A. T. Snauffer;

Garcia Fourth, \$80, to W. T. P. Turpin; Garcia Kirklevington Lady, \$145, to G. A. T. Snauffer; Lydia Languish, of Popular Grove, \$60 to Daniel Friel; Kirklevington Josephine, \$100, to Frank Wright; Kirklevington Josephine 11, \$100, to Frank Wright; Josephine of Popular Grove, \$75, to Reuben Walker; Miss Rennick Royal second, \$100, to G. A. T. Snauffer; Victoria Twentieth, \$101, to W. T. P. Turpin, Victoria Kirklevington Lad, \$100, to W. F. Massey; Miss Victoria Kirklevington, \$70, to W. W. Bryan; Miss Harriett Kirklevington, \$50, to Richard T. Earle; Melody Twelfth, \$105, to Samuel T. Earle. This completed the sale of cattle, the total sales being twenty-two head and the amount realized \$1,936.

There were some offerings of Cotswold sheep, the prices realized being about \$15 per head.

The horses offered consisted of some very excellent blooded horses and colts, and the prices realized were also very satisfactory. Oysterman, registered, one year old, was struck off at \$115, to Benjamin Johnson; Operator, 11 months, \$100, to J. L. Windoff; Clockman, \$195, to R. S. Emory; Cleveland Lass, \$160, to E. Jester; Miss Seward, \$125 to G. A. T. Snauffer; Mollie Goldsmith, \$155, to Mr. O'Donavan, of Baltimore; Beula, \$200, to James H. Jump; Volunteer Bell, \$200, to B. Emory, Jr.; Helena, \$200, to G. A. T. Snauffer; Mattie Bashaw, \$240, to E. T. Massey; Tucker Girl, \$200, to W. O. Flowers; Daisy C, \$215, to E. Jester; Jennie Friel, \$115, to Daniel Friel; Princess C., \$150, to G. A. T. Snauffer. This concluded the sale of horses and colts. The offerings were 13 head, from which was realized \$2,180. The total sales, including the sheep, amounted to \$4,327. Mr. Emory has some of the best stock in the State, and his annual sales are attended by stock-fanciers from all over Maryland.

The Maltby House, Baltimore.

Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Commercial Travellers and others who visit Baltimore, will find the "Maltby House," which is located on Pratt Street, between Charles and Light Streets, convenient to the Railroad depots and Steamboat landings. It is kept upon both European and American

plans. Col. Geo. P. Mott, proprietor, and his genial and accommodating clerks make the House a pleasant home for visitors. Terms are reasonable and accommodations first-class.

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The Wheat Crop.

A Shortage of Over 180,000,000 Bushels Predicted by Mr. Talmadge.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 26.—S. W. Talmadge has prepared his monthly crop report and second estimate on the probable wheat yield of the United States for 1885, as follows:

There is no longer a question as to the damage and loss to the winter wheat of this country. A falling off of 160,000,000 bushels in winter wheat from last year is a calamity, and is unprecedented in the history of wheat raising in the United States. The present condition of spring wheat is good, but we must have favorable weather until harvest to produce the amount of wheat shown in the table, as the estimates made are based on the present condition. The acreage in Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin is somewhat decreased; Iowa about the same, and Dakota slightly increased.

The estimate as tabulated by States and Territories are based upon late information from the State agricultural departments and other reliable authorities, and are as nearly correct as estimates of this nature can be.

The estimate shows the probable yield of spring wheat at 121,000,000 bushels; winter wheat 210,000,000 bushels; total spring and winter, 331,000,000 bushels. From these figures it will be seen that the crop of 1885, compared with 1884, will show a shortage in winter wheat of 160,000,000 bushels, spring wheat 22,000,000 bushels; total shortage spring and winter 182,000,000 bushels. The average wheat yield of the United States for five years past is 461,000,000 bushels. The estimate shows a shortage compared with the average five years past of 130,000,000 bushels. The following table gives the latest estimates by States and Territories:

SPRING WHEAT.

Minnesota	37,000,000	Wisconsin	15,000,000
Iowa	30,000,000		
Dakota	24,000,000		
Nebraska	15,000,000	Total	121,000,000

WINTER WHEAT.

California	28,000,000	Colorado	3,000,000
Michigan	25,000,000	Virginia	2,500,000
Indiana	20,000,000	Georgia	2,000,000
Ohio	19,000,000	W. Virginia	1,500,000
Oregon	17,000,000	S. Carolina	1,500,000
Kansas	12,000,000	New Jersey	1,500,000
Pennsylvania	12,000,000	Utah	1,500,000
Missouri	11,000,000	Arkansas	1,500,000
New York	10,000,000	Alabama	1,200,000
Illinois	10,000,000	Delaware	1,000,000
Texas	5,000,000	New Mexico	1,000,000
Maryland	5,000,000	Idaho	1,000,000
Wash. Ter.	5,000,000	Other States	
Tennessee	3,500,000	and Ter'it's.	1,300,000
Kentucky	3,000,000		
N. Carolina	3,000,000	Total	210,000,000
		Total spring wheat	121,000,000

Grand total 331,000,000

STATE REPORTS.

Maryland.—E. Whitman, of Maryland, reports: I see nothing to change our former estimate. It is now fine weather for the wheat, and in some localities there will be a medium crop. In other sections it is hardly worth harvesting. On the whole, we will have from two-thirds to three quarters of last year's crop. There is reported some injury by the fly, but I do not think there is any serious damage through this cause. Harvest will commence shortly, and I trust it will result fully up to our estimates.

Virginia.—Randolph Hawson, commissioner of Agriculture, says: "As expected, the returns this month are more unfavorable. Hessian fly is reported in twenty counties. The full amount of damage by the fly is not apparent until harvest time, so it is difficult to estimate it now, but it is very considerable. Condition of wheat 44.53 per cent.; average, 69 per cent. From present indications I estimate the total yield for the State at but little over 2,400,000 bushels."

Pennsylvania.—The wheat crop of the Keystone State is turning out very poorly, and from all indications the outcome will not be much more than one-half as much as last year.

•••
Westminster April 17, 1885.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find amount for MARYLAND FARMER, cannot do without it, hope you may succeed in your enterprise, it is always a welcome Journal to us and we look for it with pleasure as the month comes round.

Yours &c. F. H. O.

Four Acts Played.

Sad Report About Ex-President Arthur.

WILL THE FIFTH AND FINAL ACT BE A TRAGEDY.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Dr. Lincoln who was at the funeral of ex-'" "Secretary Frelinghuysen, says ex-President" "Arthur looked very unwell. He is suffering" "from Bright's disease. During the past year" "it has assumed a very aggravated form."

That telegram is act IV, of a drama written by ex-President Arthur's physicians. In Act I, he was made to appear in "Malaria," of which all the country was told when he went to Florida.

In Act II, he represented a tired man, worn down, walking the sands at Old Point Comfort, and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer rest.

The curtain rolls up for Act III, upon the distinguished actor affected with melancholy from bright's disease, while Act IV discovers him with the disease "in an aggravated form, suffering intensely, (which is unusual) and about to take a sea voyage."

Just such as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final one.

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, what the latter impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of bright's disease of which they are unconscious victims.

Beyond any doubts 80 per cent. of all deaths except from epidemics and accidents, result from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished and his friends too intelligent to be easily deceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyæmia, septæmia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the cause of death.

But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits,—lawyers, clergymen congressmen,—it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers and mechanics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if indeed they are able to detect it.

It sweeps thousands of women and children into untimely graves every year. The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor gets less and less. This is'nt malaria—it is the beginning of kidney disease and will end—who does not know how?

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder; but of course the bigoted physicians will not use Warner's safe cure, because it is a private affair and cuts up their practice by restoring the health of those who have been invalids for years.

The new saying of "how common bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old, and as the Englishman would say, sounds "stupid"—especially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the "common run" of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom salts or other drugs prescribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfathers and great-grandfathers practised!

Anon, we hear that the patient is "comfortable." But ere long, may be, they "tap" him and take some water from him and again the "comfortable" story is told. Torture him rather than allow him to use Warner's safe cure! With such variations the doctors play upon the unfortunate until his shroud is made, when we learn that he died from heart disease, pyæmia, septæmia, or some other deceptive though "dignified cause."

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the extreme stages—is to-day the mainstay of the health of hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians will not admit there is any virtue outside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make.

The facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and independent action.

Maryland at New Orleans.

The commissioners are satisfied with the results that may accrue to Maryland from the exposition. A great many inquiries were made by strangers as to the advantages and resources of the State for agricultural, business and other industrial purposes. At the close great demand was made for the specimens of the cereals on exhibition, and they were distributed from Maine to Texas. The corn and wheat were in great demand. The Baltimore-made bricks, terra-cottatiling, crockery and porcelain pottery were eagerly sought after by the educational institutions of the South. The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge, and the Mississippi State Agricul-

tural and Mechanical College, at Starkville, obtained specimens of nearly all the natural resources of Maryland. In the department of natural history and natural resources it is conceded the Maryland exhibit was probably the finest in the exposition.

Maryland.—Diploma—Baltimore Public Schools—Drawing; Manual Training School, Baltimore—Drawings and manual work, illustrating course in manual training. St. Joseph's Academy, Baltimore—Students' work and phonography. St. Peter's School, Baltimore—Pupils' work and lineal and free-hand writing. Honorable mention—St. Alphonsus School and St. John's School and St. Vincent's School, Baltimore.

POULTRY HOUSE.

Chapters on Chickens.

BY EXPERIENCE.

CHAPTER VII.

CARE OF CHICKS.

1. For each brood, which may consist of the hatch of two or three hens, have your clean coop and small doorway yard ready.

2. Confine the mother, but allow the chicks to leave the coop in freedom.

3. Feed the mother large grain, all she will eat. Every time feed her first, then feed the chicks.

4. For three or four days the food should be bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs, crumbled up fine. One egg, hard boiled, for 10 chicks, daily, with the other food.

5. Feed the chicks about six times a day, or two hours apart.

6. For the next week or so, corn meal, cooked and fed dry, with bread crumbs occasionally, may be used, if the corn meal is in the shape of Johnny cake, crumbled, it will be best.

7. For the third week, continue the above, and add wheat screenings, also scalded meal and a little boiled potatoes, mashed, and a little cracked corn.

8. For the fourth week, continue the cooked feed with something green in the fore part of the day, chopped tender grass

or turnips, and give at night cracked corn or small grained chicken corn all they will eat.

9. A very little cooked meat and raw bone meal may be given them with profit to their health, and will add strength to their legs.

10. After four or five weeks feed the cooked food as usual in the morning, with vegetables; and all the grain, corn, wheat, etc., they will eat at night.

11. Give water to drink in shallow pans; the flower pot saucers answer a good purpose here, and the little chicks will use them to perfection. The water should be fresh every morning, the saucer washed clean each day. If the water is renewed two or three times a day all the better.

After six weeks old, or thereabouts, a little cheyenne pepper in the water does good. If you have milk handy—skim milk, sweet milk, or sour milk—it is always an advantage to the chicks, old or young.

13. Don't feed meal mixed with cold water. Give soft feed in the morning and during the mid-day warmth; but whole grains or cracked corn at night.

14. After six weeks release the mother with her chicks and let them forage in larger quarters if you can. Still shut them up every night, remembering that the broods must still be protected from cats, rats and vermin of all kinds.

15. During all this time keep the coop very clean by constant daily attention. The best time to clean the coop is about 5 o'clock P. M., removing the sliding floor emptying it, or scraping it into your basket, and thus preparing it for the night.

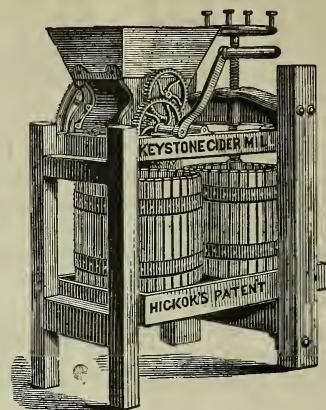
16. With attention to these simple directions you will have strong, thriving chicks, growing with great rapidity, and making stock of which you will have every reason to be proud. With much less attention you can raise stock; but not such vigorous, wide awake, useful stock as this care will give you.

AT a farmers' meeting in Boston, Edward Atkinson said: "If the cur dog was not stronger than the average legislator, you could raise all the wool that we now make and import, 400,000,000 pounds, on 40,030 square miles. That would be four sheep to the acre."

Another New Orleans Exposition.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Hon. S. H. Buck, director-general of the North, Central and South American Exposition, has established at Washington a bureau of information for the public in regard to the plans, purposes and progress of the new world's fair to be opened at New Orleans in the fall. The new company proposes to make a specialty of American commerce, and will use every exertion to secure from Brazil, the Spanish-American republics of South and Central America and the principal West India Islands exhibits to rival the display made by Mexico at the old exposition. The Mexican exhibits will doubtless remain, and be enlarged by a display of the natural resources tributary to the lines of the various rail-ways which the capitalists of Boston and New York have during the past four or five years been constructing in that country. The project would seem to be especially timely now, in view of the fact that it will be in operation just at the time that Congress, the press and the public will have under consideration the Mexican and Spanish-American commercial treaties, the Spanish-American commission report, the question of new foreign outlets for surplus manufactures, and other kindred subjects which will come before the next session of Congress. As the Exposition will open in November and close by April 1, 1886, exhibitors who desire to participate in the London Exposition, commencing June 1, will have ample time to first make their displays at New Orleans. Alex. D. Anderson, a well known writer upon Spanish-American subjects, will be the special commissioner in charge of the Washington headquarters at Willard's Hotel.—*Sun.*

Tourists in Maine visiting Bar Harbor, Moosehead Lake and other places of interest in the eastern section of the State will do well to bear in mind that the Bangor House, Bangor, Maine, F. O. Beal, proprietor, is one of the most convenient, pleasant and comfortable hotels in the State. The manager, Mr. W. J. Roach, makes this an agreeable home for the traveler.



Keystone Junior or, No. 2 Cider Mill.

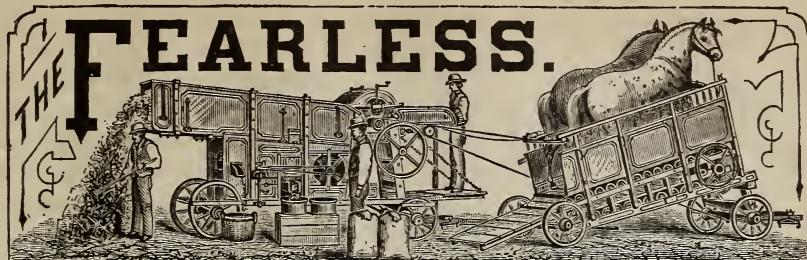
To meet an increasing demand for smaller size Mills, the Junior, or No. 2, was placed upon the market last season with quite a success.

In design it is similar to the Keystone, No. 1, but much smaller in size. It is light and portable, yet substantially built, and is particularly adapted to the convenience of those having small quantities of apples or grapes to grind. It occupies floor space two feet by three feet and a half, and four feet high. Weighs two hundred and forty pounds. Price with one Cranks, \$28.00.

For sale by E. Whitman, Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Insect Pests to Sheep.

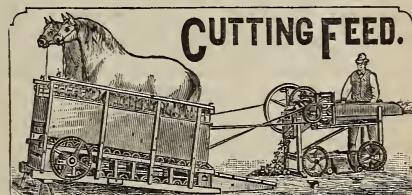
There are enemies that are always at work—ticks, maggots and grub in the head. Sulphur in small doses is said to eradicate ticks, but there is nothing so efficacious as dipping. Wood tar, kept constantly smeared on the nose, is recommended for grub on the head, and a mixture of one part oil of sassafras and three parts alcohol is an excellent remedy for maggots. Sheep should have dry quarters instead of being compelled to sleep in damp places, which would prevent distemper to a certain degree, and a few furrows plowed in the pasture often enables them to protect themselves against insect attacks. A weekly application of tar on the nostrils is the best preventative.



"Fearless" Railway Threshing Machine.

We present our readers, on this page, an engraving of the celebrated "Fearless" Railway Threshing Machine, Horse Power and Clover Huller, and Horse Power and Feed Cutter, manufactured at the Empire Agricultural Works, Minard Harder, proprietor, Cobleskill, N. Y. For years Mr. Harder's name has been before the country as the manufacturer of threshers and cleaners and railway horse powers of high merit, having made a specialty of this class of machines for 26 years. As evidence of the superior excellence of his machinery, the State of New York, through its agricultural society, awarded to Mr. Harder the two last gold medals given to machines of this class. Referring to the Centennial, we note that (with a large number of competitors) Minard Harder was the only one to receive a medal and diploma of merit upon both horse power and thresher and cleaner.

They build three sizes of Threshers and Cleaners, all of precisely the same kind and construction, differing only in width. The lengths of the cylinders are, respectively, 28, 32 and 36 inches; and the widths of the separators are 36, 40 and 44 inches. The sieves are correspondingly wide. By the foregoing it will be seen that the separator in each machine is 8 inches wider than the length of the cylinder, thus giving much greater separating and cleaning capacity, according to length of cylinder, than machines having separators and sieves of about the same width as the length of the cylinder, which is the case with most other machines.



The saving by the cutting of hay, straw, corn-stalks and other coarse feed, for horses and cattle, is so great that no prudent, economical farmer or owner of stock can afford to continue feeding his fodder without cutting it. It is a fact, fully established by our largest, most thrifty and best farmers, and also by those feeding more moderate amounts, that it pays largely to cut feed, not only because it requires a less amount, there being less waste, but on account of the better condition in which stock is kept by it. Therefore, the attention of farmers and others interested in cutting feed is invited to the Feed-cutter shown above. It is designed to be run by hand, as well as by horse-power or steam-power. It is adapted to both one-horse and two-horse railway-powers, and is sold separate from either, if desired.



This Clover-machine is designed for hulling and cleaning clover-seed when the chaff and seed are threshed from the straw by threshing-machines which do not hull and clean it. Its capacity is adapted to two-horse and three-horse railway-powers, and to four-horse lever-powers and steam engines. It is, therefore the machine for sections where there is not sufficient clover grown to justify the purchase and running

of the large and expensive machines which thresh, hull and clean all at the same time.

It is simple in construction, easily operated, and is capable of hulling and cleaning from 10 to 15 bushels of seed per day, the amount, of course, being governed largely by the yield and condition of the chaff.

The limits of this article will not permit our giving a more detailed statement of the many excellent features of the "Fearless" Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner. Mr. Harder has furnished them himself in his new, beautiful and fully illustrated catalogue of 52 pages, which is sent free to interested applicants. This catalogue will afford solid, sensible reading to those who contemplate buying a horse power, a thresher or thresher and cleaner, a clover huller, a fanning mill, a feed cutter or a sawing machine.

BOSTON'S Palatial Hotel—the "Vendome." Conveniently situated on Commonwealth avenue and Dartmouth street. Delightfully surrounded, grand in the exterior, elegant in the interior, with all modern conveniences.

Col. J. W. Wolcott, proprietor. Having frequently stopped at this hotel, we can further say that we consider it the most comfortable and perfect in all its arrangements of any hotel in this country.

Briars, How to Kill Them.

Mr. Ezra Whitman,

Dear Sir ;

I have a field on my farm which has been infested with a briar not quite as bad on the portion that has been worked in tobacco as the corn, will you be kind enough to tell me how I can get rid of them. No clover or wheat can grow on said land for they smother it out. This land is on the lower part of farm where the land is flat, next to river.

Very Respectfully,

Aquasco, M.

G. F.

ED.] We are asked by our esteemed correspondent how to eradicate Briers that grow so thickly as to choke clover and grain crops. We reply, *cultivation*, often and continuous. We have known just

such cases as stated by G. F., in large and small spots of flat lands, apt to hold water or are generally moist. In one instance they were got rid of by underdraining and putting the ground under cultivation of hoed crops of tobacco or cabbage for three successive years. In another, a gentleman had such a field which he fenced off, and when the briars were high enough they were mown with a scythe close and the tops removed to be burned when dry. Sheep were turned on and salted thereupon: They eat the briars as fast as they put forth leaves above the ground, and after the pasture became too bare to support sheep, they were removed and hogs were turned in, when the land was well plowed, corn, refuse oats, rye etc., sown broadcast, twice a week and harrowed in: The hogs hunted for the grain and soon took to the brier roots, which they devoured greedily and thus after each plowing rooted up the ground and so effectually disposed of the briars that the fall of the same year all that was necessary was to level the ground with the harrow and it was in complete order for the drill. Wheat was then drilled in and a fine crop was the product, succeeded by a thick growth of clover and not a brier to be seen, and for aught we know, the brier rose was forever destroyed.

Locusts-Cicada.

We would mention the visitation of the seventeen year Locusts the present year as a matter of record. In this vicinity they have been thus far quite numerous, and in the belt where the English sparrows are plentiful, they have not proved very destructive, as the sparrows have destroyed multitudes of them. It is also a fact worthy of record that on each returning period the locality of their visits is clearly defined; sometimes even to a very small portion of a State, or Territory. In some places also the Thirteen-year Locusts have made their appearance this year.

The Holstein-Friesian Association.

The Holstein and Dutch Friesian cattle owners did a long day's work, and adjourned at night at 12:30 o'clock well satisfied with their work. The committees from the Holstein association and the Friesian association to which were left the arrangements for a consolidation of the two associations submitted a report in the morning. It contained suggestions as to the basis upon which the new association should be organized, and a charter was also presented, which was recently passed by the legislature so that the association may be a corporate body. A joint meeting was had, at which the general plan of organization was proposed. The report of the committee was accepted, and the two associations resolved themselves into the new one, which will be known as the Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association of America. The following officers were elected:

President—T. G. Youmans, Walrouth, N. Y.

Vice President—Dr. F. W. Patterson, Maryland; W. H. Singerly, Philadelphia, Geo. F. Jackson, Minnesota; F. C. Stephens, Attica, N. Y.

Secretary and Editor of Herd-Book—Thomas B. Wales, Iowa City, Ia.

Treasurer—W. C. Brayton, Syracuse, N. Y.

Directors—For one year; W. R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. G. Powell, Springboro, Pa., and E. M. Washburn, Lenox Furnace, Mass.

For two years: G. S. Miller, Peterboro, N. Y.; C. W. Horr, Wellington, O., and C. R. Payne, Hamilton, O.

The inspection fee will be \$25 a head. The naming of stock is also strictly regulated.

The new association now has about 300 members. The next meeting will be held at Cleveland, if the laws of this State, under which the association is incorporated, will permit the holding of the annual meeting in another state.—*Buffalo Express.*

We with much pleasure call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the well-known drug house of E. & S. Frey, of Baltimore, Md., who manufacture and sell a first-class Horse and Cattle Powder and Horse Liniment, as well as various kinds of medicine for all diseases man is heir to.

Books, Catalogues, Etc., Received.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, A. B. Farquhar, proprietor, York, Pa., with branch house, 59 Beekman street, New York, and also Macon, Ga., have just issued one of the largest and best illustrated descriptive catalogues of agricultural implements and farm machinery that we have ever seen. It contains about 200 pages and is handsomely gotten up in every respect, presenting sketches of his various shops and description of same, with prices of the leading agricultural implements and machinery manufactured at these works. Mr. Farquhar commenced in York the manufacture of agricultural implements in a small way 28 years ago and has been increasing his works ever since until now he has the most extensive works of the kind in this country.

OGILVIE'S POPULAR READING.—We have just received a copy of Number Nineteen of Ogilvie's Popular Reading, containing six stories, all complete. The stories are printed in large type, with handsome colored lithographed cover, also a handsome colored frontispiece, printed in twelve colors

This house now claims that they give more reading matter for the money than any other publisher in the United States. Price 30 cents, by mail. Address J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 31 Rose street, New York.

TALES FROM MANY SOURCES.—Volumes III and IV of Tales from Many Sources have reached us. The stories are as interesting as usual and unexceptional in their character for young and old. But independently of the interests of the stories, the four volumes are of great value, as giving by comparison a fair idea of the different literary methods of the successful English novelists of the present age. The twenty-eight stories represent twenty-seven authors, and among them are Hardy, Ausin, Reade, Black, Collins, Payn, the Duchess and many other eminent names. The volumes are of good size, averaging 265 pages and the price 75 cents each, brings them to the popular figure. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. For sale in Baltimore by Cushings & Bailey.

Received of Randolph Peters, Wilmington, Del.: his new descriptive catalogue of fruits, ornamental trees and plants grown at his great Northern and Southern nurseries. Mr. Peters is the largest pear grower in this country, and those in want of nursery stock of any kind will do well to visit this nursery or write for his catalogue, containing nearly 100 pages, neatly gotten up and filled with useful information to the fruit grower.

LEMONADE.—1. Pare two lemons very thin, remove the white part, cut up the lemons into thin slices and take out all the pips; put the thin rind and the pulp into a jug with powdered sugar to taste (about one-half pound), pour one quart of boiling water over, and leave it until cold; strain into a jug or decanter. 2. Put two pounds of white sugar into two quarts of water that has been boiled, add to this the juice of eight lemons; when the sugar is melted strain through a napkin and serve.

Domestic Recipes.

ANGEL CAKE.—Whites of eleven eggs beaten very light, one and a half tumblers sifted granulated sugar, one tumbler of flour sifted five times, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful cream of tartar; mix cream tartar with flour and sift again; beat whites of eggs into sugar, then the flour very gently and last the vanilla; do not stop beating until it goes in the pan; bake in moderate oven and when done turn the pan upside down until cool, then loosen the edges. *Do not grease the pan.* Bake in sponge cake tins.

BROWN BREAD.—Three cups of corn meal, two cups of rye meal, one teaspoonful of salt, two heaping tablespoonfuls of molasses; mix with water or milk soft enough to pour in a pan; bake slowly three hours or steam two hours and bake one.

MILK BREAD.—Nearly one quart of milk scalded and cooled, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two even spoonfuls of sugar, a small cup of good yeast. Add the sugar and butter to the scalded milk, and when lukewarm turn in the yeast. Then gradually stir in three full quarts of flour, or a little more if not of the best quality; knead half an hour then cover and let it rise over night. In the morning knead slightly, make into two loaves, and let it rise again in the pans. Bake about an hour.

VIENNA BREAD.—Sift in a pan four pounds of flour, move it from the center to the sides, and pour on one quart of milk and water and stir into it sufficient flour to form a thin batter; then add a pint of milk in which is dissolved an ounce of salt, and one and three-fourth ounces of yeast. Cover the pan with a cloth and set for three-quarters of an hour in a place free from draughts. Then stir in the rest of the flour until the dough will leave the surface of the pan, and let it stand two and one-half hours; divide the mass into one pound pieces, to be cut into twelve parts each. Make them into square pieces a little more than three inches thick, and turn the corner towards the center; turn over on the molding board, let rise thirty minutes, then bake in a hot oven ten minutes.

HOW TO COOK STEAK.—First, get tender steak; no matter what part it is from so it is tender; let it be three-fourths of an inch thick. Cook it at the last moment when every other dish is ready to be set on the table. Use a wire broiler if you can get one. Have a hot fire and when it is crisped on one side, turn it over and crisp it on the other. If fat drops and blazes, throw a pinch of salt on the coals. Don't do anything else while it is cooking. Have your plate hot and a lump of butter melting in the bottom. Put butter on the upper side and eat it in five minutes after cooking. More steak is spoiled by slow cooking than by any other fault. H. L. B.

FISH CHOWDER.—Take a fresh cod or haddock weighing about four pounds cut in pieces, two or three slices of salt pork, potatoes cut in slices, a small onion also cut in slices, six hard crackers, half pint of milk, salt and pepper as you like. Fry the pork rather dry and put the pieces in a kettle, put a layer of the fish over them, sprinkle salt and pepper and a little flour over it, then add a layer of potatoes and onions, then another layer of fish and so on. Nearly cover with cold water and let it boil about half an hour. About ten minutes before it is done, dip the hard crackers in cold milk and lay them on the top. Just as it is ready to take from the fire add the milk and a little butter.

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